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So it's just formula students. And it would be the fall membership, the most recent data available of the joining schools, and then what that would result in in the way of a combined district. So if you had two schools, 200 each, fall membership, they merged, then they would get incentive payments according to 200 student...per student districts. Payments would be made to the merged district, which would then have 400 students. If that's...

SENATOR CUDABACK: Time. Thank you, Senator Smith. Senator Smith, your light is next.

SENATOR SMITH: Thank you.

SENATOR CUDABACK: This will be your third time, Senator.

SENATOR SMITH: So when you look at...so you're saying it's the numbers, and really nothing else than the actual enrollment. So conceivably, some districts could be pretty well off funding-wise, for whatever reason, and there are a host of them, not that many are, but a host of reasons exist, potentially. They could have a surplus. But because they merged, and only because they merged and met that number, they'd get up to \$4,000 per student in each district.

SENATOR RAIKES: Yes, the very smallest ones would. And you're right. There may be some systems for...that for reasons, as you mentioned, they may have had an override, or maybe they've done some other things that put them in good financial position, so that...yeah, this program would not...as I would say, it wouldn't means test. It wouldn't discriminate against a system, a school district that wanted to merge just because their financial condition was strong.

SENATOR SMITH: Okay. Could you support a range of numbers? And I'm kind of thinking out loud here. You know, like, bring in some of those smaller numbers so that those schools who probably need it more could probably get it easier? Like, 260 to 390, so you'd have a low end and a high end?

SENATOR RAIKES: Well, Senator, there's a couple of points I'd